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**J. H. A.**  
Says R. P. S. Has Failed Completely to Meet His Argument That the Value of Gold is Artificial,  
That it is Worthless as Money Without the Government Stamp.  
He Quotes From Calhoun, Jefferson, Hume and Franklin Showing the Kind of

Money Used in their Day and Time. It Possessed no Intrinsic Value,  
Yet It Was Better Than Gold, Because It Bore the Requisites of All Money.

Stamp and Authority of Government.

FANCY FARM, Ky., Feb. 7, 1895.—EDITOR NEWS.—R. P. S. has got the "over issue" rightness and got it bad. The specter of "irredeemability" also seems to be haunting him to the great danger of destroying his "intrinsic value" superstition. I mean no disrespect at all. I suppose he is honest in his ignorance. But to come to the question at issue R. P. S. has failed completely to meet the arguments advanced in my last article, showing that the value of gold is artificial, being given it by the laws of nations for the free coinage of gold into legal tender money, and I want the readers to note this point. He dared not touch it.

He quotes R. T. Ely's saying, "redeemable paper money is good." If he means redeemable in specie, I answer there never was, directly speaking, a dollar of redeemable paper money issued in any country on earth.  
Again he quotes T. E. Wilson as an eminent authority to prove that a dollar is the honest must be worth as much without the government stamp as with it. Wilson is not an eminent economist, he was only a "third man" in the New York World's employ, and he was keeping the common people eternally at loggerheads over the tariff. Again quoting this same free-trader, he says "A gold dollar, however, for no part of its value depends on the treasury stamp."

This is both false and absurd. Honesty is a human quality, virtue, and is not applicable to money or material things at all. And a gold dollar is not worth as much without the government stamp as with it.  
R. P. S. quotes, "Mr. R. G. Horr, an eminent writer of New York says, 'Put a gold dollar into the stove and melt it into a nugget and it will buy as much in this form as before? Ignorance! Ignorance!'"

Right. That is just what it is—ignorance and superstition. The Professor seems to fear that even the disposition of the government to issue legal tender paper money would unsettle value and disturb the commercial relations of society. The danger of "over issues" menaces the welfare and happiness of mankind. He thinks the people haven't got sense enough to regulate the quantity of money necessary to enable them to perform their business transactions on an equitable basis. He does not believe people capable of self-government. He thinks they must depend on the chance production of two worthless metals from the mines for their supplies of money. If this is not ignorance and superstition, I don't know what it is.

He argues that the government stamp adds no value and takes none away. Yet he now comes out for free coinage of silver, putting a 100 cent stamp on 60 cents worth of bullion, adding 40 cents worth of value to the bullion in a silver dollar. What an example of consistency!

This is all that is worth noting in the Professor's last article.  
I desire now to put for his consideration and answers the following questions:  
First—What is honest money?  
Second—Why you please insert on some money somewhere that is not fiat money?  
Third—What is your idea of an honest standard of value?  
Fourth—If there were no gold or silver, would people be obliged to do without money?  
Fifth—What is intrinsic value?  
Sixth—What makes the bullion in a gold dollar worth the face value of the coin?  
I desire the Professor to give explicit and categorical answers to these questions. Clear and concise answers will dispel much mist and fog surrounding his position in this debate.  
I have already prepared in former articles—  
First—That money is not a natural

product, but a creation of the law of a sovereign authority and hence all money is money.

Second—That money has no "intrinsic value."

Third—That money derives its value from the fiat of its issuer.

I have established my position by the testimony of the ablest thinkers and writers on political economy by the decisions of the highest courts, by the authority of able constitutional lawyers and by the exercise of pure reason, which, in its proper sphere, is infallible.

The only authority quoted on the other side has been simply the dictum of Prof. Shucklett and the personal judgment merely of a writer of two or three and the purchased opinion of a newspaper writer. Now I want to quote some historical testimony.

On the 18th of September 1837, pressing the issue of government paper money to relieve the government and the people then foundering in a general bank suspension, John C. Calhoun said:

"It is my impression that, in the present condition of the world, a paper currency is almost indispensable in finance and commerce. The necessities of civilized and extensive communities in many respects is a vast superiority over a metallic currency, by its greater cheapness, lightness and the facility of determining the need in the payment of taxes, but in addition it has been declared legal tender. It rose and rose and rose, above the par of gold and silver as everybody preferred its use. After Franklin explained this to the British government as the real cause of property, they immediately passed laws forbidding the payment of taxes in that medium. This produced not great inconvenience and great injury to the people that was the principal cause of the Revolution. At a far greater expense for a general printing than the 'Ten and Stamp Act' was the taking away of the paper money."

Here was perfect money such as is advocated by political economists and the People's party. It was made receivable in the revenues for all public dues and demands of every kind and also a legal tender for all debts, public and private. It was the money of civilization, Christianity and enlightened humanity. It was not the money of barter, ignorance, Shylock's and superstition as that which is advocated by my esteemed friend, the Harbinger Professor. This money possessed all the features that any money can possess—security and authority of law, and no "intrinsic value" at all; yet it rose to two and three per cent. above gold—the money of gold of Professor Shucklett's "intrinsic" superstition, let my distinguished friend understand, once for all, that there is not any such thing in existence, in gold or anything else, as "intrinsic value." It is a creature of his own fancy, a hallucination—a phantasm—conjured up by the money monopolists of the world to frighten timid professors and old women and children.

When I shall pay my respects to you, I shall pay more particularly.

LOIDBURG.  
Mrs. B. F. Harlan is sick at this writing.

Three cheers for J. H. A. and a sigh for R. P. S.  
J. H. A. writes, February 6th, to the wife of J. L. Parks, a boy.

Miss Alice Keys, of Illinois, is visiting in the neighborhood.

Miss Dee Basham has returned from a visit to her parents at Sample.

Miss Pearl Gibson, of Cloverport, is visiting her brother, W. H. Gibson and sister.

Miss Bobbie Harlan has returned from a weeks visit to Mrs. G. Gibson, of Cloverport.

Miss W. Basham has purchased the Claymont farm, one mile west of Lodi, and is moving this week.

If reports are true, I suppose there is more than one heart made glad by the return of our home boys. That is right boys, "Return to the gall I left behind me!"

Constance, constancy.  
Woe Jarred landed the finest crop of corn that has been raised in this part of the country for quite a while. He found a ear of corn with thirty-four rows of grain on the cob, and any amount with from twenty-six to thirty. Who can beat it.

The young folks of this neighborhood are anticipating a glorious time for the next few days on account of several visitings and expectation of wedding bells. Those visitings are Mack Payne, Bash and Ed Miller from Missouri, for a while, he wants to see the folks of Cloverport. Oh, what a glorious time we are going to have.

enigmas. Ten years found him with the whole of his life in the greatest disrepair, the proprietor of a happy home. Such was the system by which "a set of miserable miseries" were converted in a short space of time, into happy content and prosperous colonies."

What does the Professor say to this picture? Was not that money "honest and sound," even though it possessed no more "intrinsic value" than does the argument of the Professor for the metallic standard.

Let me say once more, at the risk even of repetition, that two things are necessary to make money—stamp and authority of government. He who has not learned this does not know the first elementary principles of money, even though he wear the honored title of Professor.

All this colonial money that history gives us an account of bore the requisites of money, viz stamp and authority of government.

Let me give one other authority while discussing this phase of the subject:

"When Benjamin Franklin was brought before the Parliament of Great Britain and questioned on the cause of the financial prosperity existing up to the colonies, he plainly stated that the cause was the convenience they found in adopting the various forms of labor and money by the paper money, which had been adopted in the colonies, but in addition it had been declared legal tender. It rose and rose and rose, above the par of gold and silver as everybody preferred its use. After Franklin explained this to the British government as the real cause of property, they immediately passed laws forbidding the payment of taxes in that medium. This produced not great inconvenience and great injury to the people that was the principal cause of the Revolution. At a far greater expense for a general printing than the 'Ten and Stamp Act' was the taking away of the paper money."

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**FREE SILVER**  
Will Help The Speculators and The Silver Miners, but Not the Laboring Man.

What Free Coinage at 16 to 1 Means.

From The Standpoint of a Single Standard Organ.

The following significant paragraph we find in our Kentucky exchanges:

"The five banks of Bath county have on deposit \$250,000."

Here is one county, and not a rich county at that. Multiply it by one hundred and we have a total deposit in the county banks of \$25,000,000.

This does not belong to the rich; it belongs to the farmers, to the small merchants, to the mechanic laying up little by little to buy his home.

These numerous small depositors would retire any "statesman" who proposed a law authorizing these banks to pay their depositors fifty cents on a dollar.

They would retire any who would propose legislation authorizing these banks to pay their depositors in clipped gold.

Yet Senator Blackburn appeals to these depositors—to these and the savings bank depositors in our towns and cities—and proposes to them a measure of their own making, and take in payment silver at double its market price.

Why do not these flatists propose for the government to buy the silver at \$1 a bushel, and all the corn at 50 cents? The poor man who has hard work, in good times, to save anything is tired of hard times.

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Free silver will help the speculators and the silver miners, but it will not help the laboring man.

But we are told by the advocates of free silver "It will help the laboring man."

Well, does Kentucky, the great State of Kentucky, with all her boundless resources, belong to the labor class? Are our people bankrupt?

Yes, Kentucky, the great State of Kentucky, with all her boundless resources, belong to the labor class? Are our people bankrupt?

The debtor class and the creditor class are not separated by a great gulf. A farmer has some money on deposit and some wheat at the warehouse. He is the creditor of the bank, of the miller, of the warehouseman. He owes his merchant, and to this extent he is a debtor.

His merchant has bought goods on a month's time; he is a debtor until it is paid, but he has sold his stock to his customers, and he is a creditor as well, and it is with all society that is industrial.

Senator Fair did owe \$50,000; he belonged to the debtor class. The man who "sponges" on his friends; has borrowed of every body and pays no one; he belongs, with Senator Fair, to the debtor class.

But even these are not benefited by repudiation, by clipping the coin, by cheap money, by any lowering of our standards.

**To Young Kentuckians.**

All over the state thousands of young men are entering on careers of dissipation; eager, soldier, ambitious, industrious relying solely on their personal character and individual energies for success.

There you have a element of prosperity for the state; there is labor, ability, need of capital, and need of it badly, to accomplish all that has been planned.

Capital can be had. It awaits the call of honor, intelligence and ability. In every city of Europe, in every city of America, millions of dollars are ready to respond to the call of the young men of Kentucky, of young men of the South and the West, who call it made in the proper form and under conditions which insure the return of borrowed capital unimpaired.

That is the situation which every young man should consider. It matters nothing whether he is a farmer, a mechanic, a builder, a miner, or the developer of wild lands, or the owner of a saw mill. Every young man if he is to realize his hopes, if he expects some day to have ease and comfort, must at an early period in his career command credit.

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**IVORY SOAP**  
- IT FLOATS -  
FORTY MILLION CAKES YEARLY.  
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINCINNATI.

J. C. BOURNE, J. N. HARPER, DANIEL BROOKS

**BOURNE, HARPER, BROOKS & CO.,**

**Commission Salesmen of Live Stock**

CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

BOURBON STOCK YARDS LOUISVILLE, KY.

**FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL**  
J. JOHNSON, Proprietor.  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

**RAYMOND.**

Success to the News.

Mr. Mills still is the proud father of a girl.

Paul Smith, of Missouri, is visiting his parents at this place.

We wonder who will be the lucky one, the victor in the competition.

"Mullins" are getting to be very fashionable, especially black ones.

Miss Nellie Shaw contemplates going to Nicholasville on a pleasure trip soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Bloom Parr visited Mr. and Mrs. John Fryzire, of Preston, Sunday.

Miss Etta May Allen, of Preston, visited Miss Jane and Con Hendry, Sunday.

Mr. John Chapman went to Mr. Mercer's very often. We wonder what the attraction is?

We are very glad to hear that Mrs. John Mercer has been ill for some time, is much better.

Rev Wood filled his regular appointment at this place Sunday and preached a very interesting sermon.

Misses A. De Basham, Lillie Arlt, Dash and Orla Still and Mack Hall were the guests of Miss Nellie Chapman Sunday.

Nick Mercer and Will Allen have gone to Missouri on a business trip. Don't give grief, they will be back before long.

Mr. Mercer and Will Allen, go to the "White House," twice a week, but we think there is a greater attraction.

No indeed Lodi, the party at Mr. J. L. "Hog" didn't focus out either. We had a large crowd and a delightful time. We also had a nice party at Mr. John Brown's a few nights ago.

**Buckley's Aramae Salve.**

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Bites, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Diseases, and positively cures them, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. F. Fisher and Sons.

**GARFIELD.**

Oh, for warm weather once more.

Mrs. Sallie Harlan was on the sick list.

Mr. George Basham went to Harbinger, February 6th, to the wife of George Bell, a girl.

Mrs. Mamie Gregory was the guest of Mrs. Mary Bell, Sunday.

Mr. John Blake has been appointed Deputy Clerk here by Mr. Cunningham. The many friends of Mr. Blake will surely be pleased to hear he is able to be up again.

Mr. Mart Rogers went to Tar Fork Saturday to attend the funeral of his sister.

Miss Eliza Macy, who has been visiting her cousin, Miss Emma Bell returned home Saturday.

Mrs. Harlan says we are to have a wedding in our town soon. Wonder who the happy man will be?

Mr. Fred Webb, of Virginia, is visiting his uncle here, James Webb, he will probably be home this year.

The party at Mr. Burrell Whitworth's Wednesday night, was quite a success in spite of the bad weather. Those present were Misses Edith and Clara Macy, Mattie Bell, Isaac Brown, Isaac and Sarah Driskill, Orla and Eliza Macy, Edith and Minnie Paul, Mattie Johnson, Emma Bell, Minnie Warr and Warrin Macy, Mary and Ella Gumpson, Jennie and Will Bell, Sidney Johnson, Frank Compton.

**Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.**

**BIG SHOE SALE**

**A Good Sweet Thing**

With every pair of Shoes you are entitled to a Guess card. Guess the number of needles in

**Pumpkin!**

**3 Prizes Offered.**

First best Guess, 500 the sugar Second " " 100 " " Third " " 50 "

Additional to our prizes, we are giving some great bargains in our

**Shoe Department.**

We'll save you money on the purchase of a pair of Shoes.

**That's Not All**

Just as likely you may be the one to win this prize.

This offer will close April 15th, 1895.

Everlasting language at the

**"Great Bargain Store"**

**GEO. YEAKEL & CO.,**

BRANDENBURG, KY.

**BIG SHOE SALE**

**WORMS**

**WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE**

FOR 20 YEARS

Has had all WORM Remedies.

EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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